

OXFORD OBSERVER

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THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 1, 1828.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at the close of the Winter School in this village, BY THE INSTRUCTOR, B. D. MURRAY.

My respected Pupil:

You, who for a season have composed the cheerful circle of my love and care; being prompted by the duty which now devolves upon me; by the gratitude which is due to you, and by your solicitude for your future welfare, I now arise to address you, in a few words, relative to the past, present, and future. As you are duly apprised, I need not inform you, that the time appointed us within these walls, has now expired; nevertheless, as the reflection is solemn, and therefore interesting, we may, agreeably indulge it for a moment, and that moment's reflection may not be without its utility. When we reflect upon seasons past, it is truly important, that we also reflect upon the manner, in which they have been employed. Have we properly improved the passing moments, and prepared ourselves for usefulness? Have we duly considered them to be rolling away into the vast ocean of eternity, and never to return? Important thought! And the more important, as they have not left us stationary before them, but have borne us upon their fleet wings along the same appointed way. But, the pleasing remembrance of your improvement, during the short term, in which we have been so happily united, is indulged by your instructor, with alacrity and delight. While I speak to you, who are more advanced in the several branches of education, and whose privileges are now, perhaps, nearly expired, I am not under the necessity of reproving you, for time profusely wasted, but would congratulate you with pleasure, under the full conviction of "time well spent." While I ask the question, have you improved the passing moments here appointed you, and prepared yourselves for usefulness? I am happy to answer for you, in the affirmative. You have been laying the foundation of future usefulness and happiness in life. Your pursuits have been attended with success; your minds have been improved; your views enlarged, and your conduct has deserved, and I will justify the praise, I now give. These important considerations have afforded a satisfaction to your Teacher, have cheered his spirits in the multitude of labors and cares; have brightened the prospect of the morning, and assisted to discharge the duties of the day. And they will hereafter, prove satisfactory to yourselves, to your Parents and friends, and to all those, who feel an interest in your welfare.

But I would here remind you of the obligations you are under, in consequence of the many high and exalted privileges, with which you are favored. I would remind you of the rich provision made for your scientific accomplishments, when put in competition with theirs, who but a few generations ago, labored to purchase and promote the privileges you now enjoy, but who lived and died without them. How grateful then, ought you to be; not only to your parents who provide for your instruction, and who seek to promote your best good and happiness, but also to your kind and more provident Father in Heaven, who hath cast your lot in pleasant places, and given you the benefits of a land highly favored of himself by his power exalted, and fully calculated for your convenience, your happiness and your interest. See then, that you abuse not the blessings bestowed upon you; but receive and improve them with gratitude; that you may be truly blessed. Be studious to acquire that knowledge, which will enable you to act with propriety the important part, which is assigned you in the economy of life. Notwithstanding you are now, for a time, to be deprived of residing in this pleasant resort, still your minds should continue to pursue; that you may retain what has been, already, acquired, and should the season of instruction be again proffered to you as treasures; that you may be prepared to meet it with a solid and substantial store of knowledge, which will be the ready means to pursue the path of happiness, usefulness and respectability. You must not, however, expect to obtain the qualifications, which are necessary for you, in too short a time. That knowledge, which is requisite to direct your youthful steps, and to dictate your measures, while passing through this strange and changeable drama of human life, you must receive to be the acquisition of labor and time. The short lapse of time will

soon waft these precious privileges beyond you, and the various duties of life will demand the proper exercise of your noblest powers, howmuchsoever they may have been improved, howmuchsoever refined. Remember, also, that your lives are, as the journey of a day. Your morning sun has arisen—it is fast verging towards its meridian brightness, and soon must wane in its destined declivity. And, if the morning of your youth be properly employed, you may become useful citizens, amiable members of society, and respectfully esteemed, both in the circle of your friends, and amid the multitude of mankind. But if the morning of your days, be trifled away without improvement, your day will be obscured with darkness, with mortifications, perplexities, and a burden of miseries. Therefore let your time be considered precious; improve each moment as it flies, and you shall reap the reward of your labors with satisfaction—be blessed in the society of the wise, and be a blessing to the community in which you live. Though the task of preparing yourselves for usefulness, may appear to some of you to be tedious, and the path of Science strewn with unpleasant and gloomy obstructions; yet, go forth with ambition; you shall return again rejoicing, bearing the crown of all your labors with you. But the acquirement of knowledge is, by no means, the only object of your pursuit. While you are establishing your minds in the principles of science, be not unmindful of the principles of rectitude and right; morality and integrity, piety and virtue. These internal, and inestimable graces will remain, when the transient lustre of all external objects

Seek wisdom first, then practice what you know. Through every scene of life, of joy or woe, Let truth, love, mercy ever mark your way, The fruits thereof will all your toils repay.

To this subject many useful instructions might be annexed, and from it, many important maxims given, but the sum of these may be expressed in few words. You should regard and maintain, unviolated, that unerring Rule, "Do ye unto others, as ye would that the should do unto you."

The importance of these remarks, you will realize more sensibly hereafter, when experience has taught you to be studious and industrious, if you would be useful and respected; to be virtuous and pious, if you would be contented and happy. If you will sustain this amiable, this desirable character described, see that you love and reverence Him, who gave you being, whose you are, and to whom you must at last return. See that you honor and obey your Parents, thereby making grateful returns for their unwearied labors of love and kindness, which, by the fondness of paternal affection, they have bestowed upon you. See, that you obey those, who may hereafter have the rule over you; and you will govern yourselves according to your own best interests, and their good pleasure.

And now, for myself:

I give you my warmest thanks for your attention, your obedience, and good behavior. Whatever has transpired amidst, I am happy to pardon, and consign to the rude streams of forgetfulness; and I shall, thereby have a claim upon your charity, wherein, concerning those things, through the multiplicity of cares, I may have erred.

I now commend you to Him, who is able to conduct you safely through the revolving periods of time, to support you when the tempest of misfortune scowls, to calm the raging storms of affliction, to rock your cradle in the night of death; to bid you rise in a more noble and glorious morning; to invest you with the garments of the heavenly state, and prepare you wholly, for the blissful enjoyments of an eternal day. Norway Village, March, 1828.

MISCELLANY.

A STORY OF LAKE ERIE.

An Indian woman, and her child, who was about seven years old, were traveling along the beach to a camp a few miles distant. The boy observed some wild grapes growing upon the top of the bank, and expressed such a strong desire to obtain them, that his mother, seeing a ravine at a little distance, by which she thought she could gain the edge of the precipice, resolved to gratify him. Having desired him to remain where he was, she ascended the steep, and was allowed much farther into the woods than she at first intended. In the mean time the wind began to blow vehemently, but the boy wandered carelessly along the beach, seeking for shells,

till the rapid rise of the lake rendered it impossible for him to return to the spot where he had been left by his mother. He immediately began to cry aloud, and she, being on her return heard him, hastened to the edge of the precipice, from the bottom of which the noise seemed to proceed. On looking down, she beheld her son struggling with the waves, and vainly endeavoring to climb up the bank, which was fifty feet perpendicular height and very slippery. There being no possibility of rendering him assistance, she was on the point of throwing herself down the steep, when she saw him catch hold of a tree that had fallen into the lake and mount one of its most projecting branches. He sat astride upon this almost beyond the reach of the surges, while she continued watching him in an agony of grief, hesitating whether she should endeavor to find her way to the camp, and procure assistance, or remain near her boy. However, evening was now about to close, and as she could not proceed through the woods in the dark, she resolved at least to wait till the moon rose. She sat on the top of the precipice a whole hour, and during that time occasionally ascertained that her son was alive, by hearing his cries amidst the roaring of the waves; but when the moon appeared, he was not to be seen. She now felt convinced that he was drowned, and giving way to utter despair, threw herself on the turf. Presently she heard a feeble voice cry, (in Indian) "Mamma, I'm here, come and help me." She started up, and saw her boy scrambling upon the edge of the bank—she sprang forward to catch his hand, but the ground by which he held giving way, he was precipitated into the lake, and perished among the rustling billows!

Yuth's Inst.

BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

TOBACCO.

Forasmuch as it is observed, that many abuses are crept in, and committed, by frequent taking of tobacco,

It is ordered by the authority of this Court, That no person under the age of twenty-one years, nor any other, that hath not already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco, until he hath brought a certificate under the hands of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in phisick, that it is useful for him, and also, that hee hath received a license from the court, for the same. And for the regulating of those, who either by their former taking it, have, to their owne apprehensions, made it necessary to them, or upon due advice, are persuaded to the use thereof,

It is ordered, That no man within this colony, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacco publicly, in the streets, highways, or any barne yards, or upon training dayes, in any open places, under penalty of six-pence for each offence against this order, in any the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainesaying, upon conviction, by the testimony of one witness, that is without just acceptance, before any one magistrate. And the constables in the several towns, are required to make presentment to each particular court, of such as they doe understand, and can evict to bee transgressors of this order.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.—The following list of the battles fought in the revolutionary war, may be worth a place in your paper, to amuse the rising generation:—
Battle of Concord, April 20th, 1775
Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 16th, 1775
Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, 1775
Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781
Battle of King's Mountain, was sometime in October, 1781
Battle of Guilford, North Carolina, March 16th, 1781
The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the revolutionary war, except some of those in the southern states, which I was not knowing to, or not acquainted with.

SOMETHING FINE.—Just call in at Cornhill Square, if you love to see a good thing, and up two pair of stairs you will find a Solar Microscope, kept for exhibi-

bition by Mr. Rand; and we will pay the price of admission to any man, who will honestly say that he has not been satisfied; or, rather, who can help saying, that he has been astonished. Think for a moment of the innumerable minute objects in nature, of whose shape and appearance you have no idea; of the insect's limbs and wings, and the proportions even of so common a thing as a mosquito, and you will consider it an invaluable privilege to be allowed to see all these things upon a large scale. The multitude of live eels in vinegar, invisible to the naked eye, are made to appear six feet long and as large as a man's arm; the white dust on figs to be living insects, whose images are of the size of turtles, and about all this there is no trick, or deception; it is reality. The down on a butterfly's or miller's wing, is shewn to be beautiful feathers arrayed in order; a mosquito has two elegant plumes on his head; and is seen as large as a horse. All this is a wonderful exhibition, and it is no less beautiful; for every shade and tint of color may be seen upon the screen, surrounding the object to be seen. The most exquisite thing to observe is chrysalis, which is splendidly shown. The manner in which various salts take their shapes, when the fluid dries from the substance, can be seen, and the process as it gives or forms the particles into all the most exquisite shapes with all the glow of color that the fancy can conceive.—We are struck with awe at the power of the creation, when we observe it manifested in such invincible and almost incomprehensible minuteness.

A Bramin resisted the opportunities of a christian to eat animal food; for according to his creed it is not lawful to eat what has had life. The christian, to show him the folly of such a rule, showed him, by a microscope, that a parsnip which he was about putting to his mouth, was covered with living beings, that he had not seen; the Bramin seized the instrument and dashed it upon a rock; for, said he, "if that is shown to the people, the Bramin religion will be no more." Nothing is so necessary as knowledge to promote enlarged views and a corresponding tenor of feeling and action. If you do not care for high considerations you will at least find this exhibition the most valuable in the world from its curious and beautiful nature.—Boston Times.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Certain official documents relative to transactions in the Choctaw country, and comprising some original letters of General Jackson have been laid before Congress. It appears that Gen. Jackson became offended with the United States Agent, Mr. Dismore; and as a necessary consequence determined upon his removal and destruction. The Agent was authorized to detain negroes passing through the country without passports. The following explanatory instructions were given to the Agent on the 15th Oct. 1811.

"In future, you will suffer the servants of persons of known respectability of character, and where no design of fraud is apprehended, to pass unmolested, when accompanying their masters, and you will deliver over to their masters those servants who have been detained for want of the requisite passports, except in cases where a fraudulent intention is evident.

I have &c.

W. EUSTIS."

This did not meet the views of General Jackson, and in sundry letters addressed to the Hon. G. W. Campbell, to be communicated to the Secretary of War, like a sound disciplinarian and good soldier, he addresses his superior officer in the following terms. After directing certain documents to be laid before the Secretary, the General says—"The indignation of our citizens are only restrained by assurances that Government, so soon as they are notified of this unwarrantable insult, added to the many injuries that Silas Dismore has heaped upon our honest and unoffending citizens, that he will be removed. Should we be deceived in this, be frank with the Secretary of War, that we are freemen, and that we will support the supremacy of the laws, and that the wrath and indignation of our citizens will sweep from the earth the invader of their legal rights, and involve Silas Dismore in the flames of his agency house.

Again,

"If redress is not offered, I would despite the wretch that would slumber in quiet one night before he cut up by the roots the invader of his solemn rights, regardless of consequences."

Again he says,

"This is only justice—this we ask of government—this we are entitled to."

and this we must, sooner or later, and will, have. This may be thought strong language, but it is the language that freemen, when they are only claiming a fulfilment of their rights ought to use, &c.

And again, in a postscript to the letter of John Gordon, we have the following language:

"Can any freeman read the above without indignation, and a firm determination, if government does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in the agency house.

The writer of the foregoing extracts, is the disciplinarian, who ordered his fellow citizens to be shot half a dozen at a time, for the mere constructive violation of discipline. He is the individual, whose love of order is so exemplary, that he is declared to be the most suitable person in the United States, for Chief Magistrate.

The foregoing we should presume evidence sufficient, in all conscience, to establish General Jackson's claims, and his qualifications to fill the office of civil magistrate. This is not however enough. The General, while canvassing at New-Orleans on the 8th January last, made the following boast:

It is true, Gentlemen, this fair portion of the West was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption of power, on my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred constitution and laws; and you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the People is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which threatened them by a suspension of their invaluable rights, than contend for their shadow amidst the arms of the enemy, and thereby sacrifice the substance forever: I shrunk not from the responsibility which the crisis devolved upon me—Had I done otherwise, I should have thought myself a traitor to my country.

We shall not withhold from General Jackson, any portion of the honor and praise due to him, for the victory at New Orleans. Nor shall we join, in the appeals to the feelings of the people against him—not, that we do not believe, that all the censure which has been meted out to him was well merited, but, we do not approve of operating upon the passions of the people, and carrying any measure, however meritorious, by the force of popular excitement. It is a dangerous expedient, which ought never to be resorted to. For this reason, we shall pass over the question, as to the legality, or illegality, of the trial and execution of the individuals engaged with him in the same service, at the same time, for a supposed violation of law. All we desire is, to contrast his case with theirs. They acted with the consent and approbation of a number of their superior officers, and sincerely believed they were violating no law;—He, wilfully, knowingly, and repeatedly, "assumed a power, at variance with our sacred Constitution and Laws." They suffered death—He lives—and is a candidate for the highest honor in the gift of the people—and lives too, to dictate, and deal out threats to the highest officers in the Government.

LAWS OF MAINE.

[No. 43.]

AN ACT revoking the Charter of the Winthrop Bank.

WHEREAS the Directors of the Winthrop Bank, in behalf of the Stockholders, have petitioned this Legislature for liberty to close their concerns.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the President, Directors and Company of the Winthrop Bank, incorporated by an act passed the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, shall, from and after the passing of this act, cease to be a Banking Company, excepting that they shall continue corporate for and during the term of one year from the passing of this act, for the sole purpose of collecting their debts, selling and conveying their property and estate, and remaining liable for the payment of all debts due from said Corporation, and in being capable of prosecuting and defending suits of law, and of choosing Directors, for the purposes aforesaid, and for closing their concerns.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the President, Directors and Company of said Bank, or either of them, or any other person or persons, acting as agents, trustees, or in any other capacity, either in their behalf, or in behalf of the stockholders of said Bank, or either of them, shall, after the passing of this act, make, or consent to any new loan of monies, or discount any notes, bonds, mortgages, drafts, or other securities, or to issue or put in circulation, any bank bills, notes, checks, or any security whatever, for the payment of money, for, or on account of said Corporation or stockholders, every person by whose procurement, privity or consent, any such loan, issue, security or discount, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act,

shall be permitted or done, shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, five times the amount loaned, issued or discounted, to be recovered by an action of debt, in the name of any person, excepting stockholders, who may sue for the same; one half to the use of the person suing and the other half to the use of the State: *Provided*, That said Bank, may, during the term aforesaid, discount any notes, bonds or mortgages, which may be presented in lieu of notes, bonds or mortgages, due, or becoming due to the same, previous to the expiration of one year from the passing of this act.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to adopt all proper measures for collecting its debts and paying and redeeming its bills, as speedily as can be effected: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or deemed to impair or annul the right of the State to exact payment of the arrears of taxes on said Bank, which may be due up to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; and the President, Directors, and Cashier of said Bank shall be under obligation to make return to the Governor and Council of the state and condition of their concerns, in the same manner, and at the same times, as if this act had not been passed.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 30, 1828.]

[No. 44.]

AN ACT to regulate the taking of fish in Narragansett River.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the inhabitants of towns and plantations adjoining Narragansett river, or thereof, which said river runs, be and they are hereby respectively empowered, at their annual town or plantation meetings, in the month of March or April in each year, to choose a Committee of not more than five nor less than three persons in each town or plantation, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; and it shall be their duty to cause the necessary fish way in their respective towns and plantations, to be kept open and free for the passage of Salmon, Shad and Alewives up said river, from sunset on Friday till sunrise on Monday, from the tenth day of May to the tenth day of August, in each year; and they shall have power, to remove all obstructions which they may find in said river, and to pass over the lands of any person, through or by which said river runs, in the discharge of their duties without being considered trespassers. And any person hindering or molesting said Committee, or either of them, in discharge of their or his duty in said office, or who shall obstruct any passage way in said river, during the term aforesaid, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars—And if any town or plantation aforesaid shall neglect to choose said Committee, such town or plantation shall forfeit a sum, not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars to the use of any individual who may prosecute for the same.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a good and sufficient fish way made and completed around, through, or over, every mill dam across said river and the branches thereof, where said fish were ever known to pass, by the owners or occupants of the mills on said river, which shall be four feet wide and twelve inches deep, and kept open at all times specified in the first section of this Act; and if any owner or occupant of such mill or dam, aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make and keep open such fish way, as herein directed, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each neglect or refusal.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall take said fish in any of the waters of said river, with any large net or seine, or with spears, scoop nets, or in weirs, except between sunrise on Monday and sunset on Wednesday, during the term aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every barrel or less quantity of said fish, so taken, against the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said towns and plantations respectively, in legal town meetings, to sell and dispose of the privilege of taking said fish for any term not exceeding one year, at any one time, to any person or persons, under such restrictions and regulations as said towns and plantations shall respectively direct, and the profits arising from such sale shall be appropriated to such purposes as the inhabitants of said towns and plantations shall respectively order. And if any person or persons other than those to whom the towns and plantations shall have sold said privilege, shall take any of said fish he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than twenty nor less than five dollars.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all the penalties which may be incurred by any breach of this Act, shall be recovered by action on the case, before any Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington where the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars, and if the penalty exceed said sum, then in any court proper to try the same, by any one of said Committee, or by any inhabitant of the town or plantation, wherein the said offence shall have been committed, the one half to the use of said town or plantation, and the other half to the use of the person, who shall prosecute for the same; and no person by reason of his being one of said Committee, or an inhabitant of said town or plantation, shall be disqualified from being a witness in any suit or prosecution for any breach of this act; *Provided*, That all prosecutions for breaches of this Act, shall be commenced within sixty days from the time said offence is alleged to have been committed, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1828.]

[No. 45.]
AN ACT additional to "AN ACT setting off as a town Jenkins and others from the town of Litchfield and annexing them to the town of Wales."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That a new town to be called Jenkins, shall be taken out of the town of Litchfield, and annexed to the town of Wales, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Litchfield, thence running south southwest to the eastern line of the first range of the original lots of Litchfield and others; thence striking the northeast corner of Thomas Fe-

let's lot, thence south southwest till it intersects the north line of the town of Litchfield. Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the persons set off from Litchfield to Wales, by the Act to which this is additional, shall be holden to pay to said town of Litchfield, their proportion of all State and County taxes until a new State valuation shall be made; said proportion to be ascertained by the last valuation and assessment.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons who have, or shall become paupers, and who have their legal settlement on the aforesaid range of lots in the town of Litchfield, by this Act annexed to Wales, shall be supported by the last mentioned town.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1828.]

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 1, 1828.

We give below the Message of the President to both Houses of Congress, concerning the brutal outrage on his son and private Secretary which was mentioned in our last. The letter of Mr. Jarvis to the two Houses, explanatory of the causes of the affair, accompanies the message. In the House of Representatives, on the receipt of the message, Mr. Hoffman moved that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, but Mr. McDuffie remarked that the subject was of an important character, and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner; he accordingly moved to refer it to a special committee, and the following gentlemen were appointed—Messrs. McDuffie, Gorham, P. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll, and Ripley.

In the Senate, the message has been laid upon the table till the House shall act upon it.

The editors of the Boston Courier and the Massachusetts Journal contradict explicitly the assertion of Mr. Jarvis, that Mr. John Adams declared in presence of the ladies who were of his party at the levee, "that their being at the President's involved an impropriety, and that if I knew the estimation in which I was held in that house, I would not suffer myself to be seen there, and that he intended the remark to be heard by those for whom it was intended, and hoped it was so heard." The editor of the Journal says: *Salem Gazette*.

Upon information derived from good authority, we can contradict the material part of Jarvis' statement; namely the insult represented to have been offered to the ladies and to Mr. Cordis. So far as "the father of Mrs. Jarvis" from considering himself insulted, and retelling "immediately" from the President's house, that he was at the time unconscious of any insult, and never heard of any until he arrived at New-York on his return. This alone is sufficient to overthrow Jarvis' statement.

We further learn that a member of Congress was engaged to introduce the ladies, because it was felt to be an impropriety that it should be done by Jarvis, but he preferred to do it. As to young Adams' remark, we think it was merited and proper as far as regards Jarvis, but we would not justify any rudeness to the ladies who accompanied him; nor do we believe there was any.

Mr. John Adams is a well bred young man, and is utterly incapable of violating the decorum of society, and the delicacy due to most respectable females.

We do not say that the President's house, and an evening party, were the most proper time, and place, to intimate to Jarvis, that it was improper for him to be in that house, but in respect to his own desert, he can have no just cause of complaint. Can he have gentlemanly feeling, and honorable sentiments, who would go with the ladies of his family, to pay court to a woman, whom he had published as a pimp, a very bawdy, from one end of the Union to the other; yet thus has Russell Jarvis done to Mrs. Adams, and after he had done it, he condescended "to honor" the pimp so far as to introduce his wife! would a gentleman have done so?

Massachusetts Journal.
We take this occasion to express the most unqualified disgust and contempt for the wanton disregard of the courtesies of civilized life and the open violations of law and good order, upon which Messrs. Green and Jarvis, the editors of the Telegraph, have apparently prided themselves. When brute force usurps the power of the law, and the strong can insult and abuse the weak with impunity, our liberties will not be worth having; anarchy will arise, and despotism will follow, sweeping away in its march every thing valuable in our institutions.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 17th April, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotundo, by a person, in

the presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MR. JARVIS' LETTER.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Learning that the President of the United States has made a communication to both Houses of Congress, stating that his Secretary, while, passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate, had been waylaid and assaulted, I am induced to believe that such communication relates to a private affair that lately occurred between Mr. John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an officer of the General Government, and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, and those of the Executive, I feel bound, by a consideration of respect to those bodies, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts, which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies and gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the President; among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies, excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the President and his lady and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitors, Mr. J. Adams, the son of the President, declared in their presence and hearing, that, their being at the President's involved an impropriety, and that, if I knew the estimation in which I was held in that House, I would not suffer myself to be seen there, and that, he intended the remark to be heard by those for whom it was intended, and hoped it was so heard.

Those ladies, and the Father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the President, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves, and a violation of the hospitalities of a House to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, he immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion and the company present, I forbore to notice at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams; preferring to seek an explanation, after the excitement produced by the outrage had, in some degree, subsided.

I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that I had heard of his having made the remarks above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered the note was authorized to receive his explanations; believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that, he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion above-mentioned, to be highly improper, considering the political relation which I bore to his father; that he had no explanations to give; and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject.

I will here observe that I had understood the drawing rooms of the President were open on certain occasions,* that the visit above-mentioned was made on one of those occasions; to all who were disposed to honor him with their civilities; that I had, on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that, while at his house on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentlemen of that political party with whom I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer, I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives, charged with a message from the President to that body. After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotundo of the Capitol, I accosted him, and asked him if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to offer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer was given, I was excited, by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which assault consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face with my open hand.

In doing this, I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him, any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed, and assailed him merely in the manner described, while he was provided with a

stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of way-laying him; for, our meeting at the Capitol was accidental. More especially do I disclaim any intention of infringing the rights or assailing the dignity of the President of the United States, of either House of Congress or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties.

When I accosted Mr. Adams in the Rotundo, I supposed that he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol, I was not aware that he was charged with a message to the Senate, or on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotundo as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect, so far as it related to the rights or dignity of any public body or functionary, from any public street or highway.

I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace, is a violation of the laws, and regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected at least the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which I hope that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that I have unintentionally or inadvertently violated its rights or dignity or those of the Executive, by representing, within the walls of the Capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I choose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such bodies.

RUSSELL JARVIS.

FIFTEENTH STREET, April 18th, 1828.

THE WEATHER.

We last week experienced a heavy fall of snow—it continued for about twenty-four hours, and there was, probably, as much in quantity, as fell at one time during the past winter. We, however, have not been alone in having our winter, out of season, as we learn from the papers published in different parts of the country. In order that our readers may have a "bird's eye" view of the season, we inform them that, in New-York city, on the 13th and 14th of last month, they had the most violent snow storm they have experienced for the season—also at the same time the snow fell to the depth of 10 inches, in Philadelphia, so that there was pretty good sleighing in the streets. In Baltimore they had quite "Christ-mas-like weather," with a violent hail storm—what makes it a little worse for the monumental city, is that they had just imported several cargoes of ice, and were just making up their months, to regale themselves with punch and lemonade. But they must "live and learn," that human flesh "is heir to" disappointments as well as human ills.

In Raleigh, N. C. "the tops of the houses and trees were covered with snow which fell during the night." Whether we are to understand by this, that the snow was so very deep as to do this, or that the houses and trees are so very low, we leave our readers to conjecture—we give the precise words of the editor of the *Register*. We suppose there was probably snow enough to make the ground, buildings, and trees, have a white appearance.—In Charleston, S. C. there was a severe frost, and ice was made to the thickness of a dollar. It is generally supposed that this extremely cold weather, will prove quite injurious to fruit trees and early vegetation.

THE AMARANTH.

We have received the first number of this highly interesting and valuable publication, "to men and Masons." It is printed in a style of neatness, that is an honor to the profession, and the enterprising and industrious publishers, (Messrs. Moore & Severy,) most certainly deserve an extensive patronage. It will be recollected, that these gentlemen have published a valuable weekly paper, until within a few months, devoted to "masculine and mechanic"—which they discontinued for the want of the punctual payment of subscribers, (a most deadly foe to the printers of newspapers) and they then announced their intention to publish the "Amaranth" of which we are now speaking. It contains thirty-two large octavo pages, on good paper and type, and is devoted to the interests of the "craft," and is to be published on the fifteenth of every month at the very low price of two dollars per year, in advance. Such of our friends as are desirous of patronising a meritorious and valuable publication of this kind, are requested to call and examine the "Amaranth," and to those at a distance, we say subscribe for it, and you will receive "more light" on the subject.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A "SIGN," INDEED!

It is certainly, a happy thing, for the administration, in Oxford, that their ranks are not encumbered with such political characters, as the one who undertook to annoy the caucus held in Paris, on the 19th ult. It is really laughable, to hear them make such pretensions to "exclusive republicanism," when their own works stand as living witnesses of their former imbecility, and base treachery. How feeble, how ridiculous, is their argument when they affirm that their party is composed of those, and those only, who have ever been firm, unchangeable, un-

wavering republicans. How inconsistent they appear, how hollow their exclamations, when they say, we are the only true blood-red republicans—we have none among us who ever were tainted with federalism; or even the smell of amalgamation; when the great head, the man whom they have set up for the chief magistrate of the nation, was one of the originators of it, and their ranks are filled up with the most miserable tools, the "cast off" of the federal party.

Of such a "kidney" is the one who has condescended to stoop from the candid, impartial J—, to the base sponser—company orator, and grovelling dupe of a few political intriguers, who labor and groan under a weight of political sin and shame, which long ere this, had justice taken place, would have sunk them into oblivion. Yes, the "exclusive" is the one, who no longer ages than when our present Senator in Congress was a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, employed his whole time in writing philippics against both his private and political character. He was then what was called a Wingatonian federalist; how he is altered! Yet he is caressed and fondled as one who never changed. Yes, he is the one, who a short time since, (in the electioneering campaign for a representative to Congress,) was denounced by his right-hand brother as one who "had a stain upon his political character that could never be washed away." This man being situated in a central part of the county, and having obtained a "place," not by the will of the people, but by intrigue and corruption, sits at the tail end of the proprietary steam printing office, and has become an adopted son and fellow-worker at the fountain head of "intrigue" and "bargain," in disciplining the good people of Oxford. How much honored we must be, how our name must be blazoned abroad, while we have as pure republican dictators!

It is very strange that he did not mention the usages of the delegate that were chosen to attend the Convention at Norway. He was well aware, no doubt, that it would have a bad effect upon the feeble hopes of the Jackson party, to have it known to the public that they were the oldest and most respectable republicans in town. This fact of his avoiding the truth, or his not mentioning the names of the delegates, is enough to convince any candid man, that he did not state facts in any other particular.—How strangely the man is infatuated! Perhaps he was contemplating the scenes of some of his Jackson caucuses; where two and sometimes three "precious souls" get together, and after spending a few solitary moments, and looking at each other with an eagle eye of jealousy, they leave the room, a melancholy witness of their sad countenances and pugilistic gestures. He says there was a man at the caucus, who delivered a toast once: who he was is entirely a mystery, and allowing there was one of that description, it is surprising that he should treat one of his old companions in so disrespectful a manner! Another was there, who he said, had called Jackson and Adams, "both rascals." Provided this be the case, it is no more than he patched up, federal amalgamator has said himself. And finally, Mr. editor, if pale faces, trembling limbs, and quivering lips, are any signs of a man's feelings, we may rest assured, that the next was greatly disturbed at the "doings," and "character" of this feeble caucus, and I can say for one, "spare us," "spare us," not from the pen of the editor of the Jeffersonian, or this new-born "exclusive," but spare us from the politics of these consistent "GENUINES."

AN OBSERVER.

Paris, April 26.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON, I have been a reader of the Jeffersonian, printed at Paris, ever since it was first published, and although I have never approved of the course which it has taken in relation to the Presidential question, I have thought that the editor has managed it with a good degree of fairness and candor, the last number excepted. If the style of this number be continued, it cannot be many weeks, before it will lose a large proportion of its present subscribers and all its influence. A most ridiculous effort is made to bring into contempt, a respectable meeting held at Paris to elect delegates to attend the Convention at Norway on the thirtieth April. The manner in which such meetings are generally conducted, is well understood.—This miserable attack upon respectable men will not aid the desperate cause of the "Chieftain," in this county, or any other within the State.

The attempt to cast reproach upon those who have hitherto agreed with him in politics, but who now honestly prefer Mr. Adams to General Jackson for President, is not less censurable. These veterans of the revolution who fought for their country in their youth, who have kept the faith, who have ever been the foremost in the republican ranks, but who cannot in conscience enlist under the Military Chief, will not thank the strutting editor for the disgraceful epithets which he undertakes to apply to them.

Desperate indeed must be the prospects of the Hero, if it be necessary to carry on the work of proselyting, by means of such vulgar and scurrilous abuse. It may give pleasure to the warm and headlong partisans, but it will as surely receive the merited contempt of every respectable and candid man in the community. Old school Republicans, who have come to the determination to support Mr. Adams for President from an honest conviction that the good of the country requires it, will not be driven from their purpose by the threat that the Jeffersonian will call them "Federalists, white black birds" and the like.

A. G.

April 26.

OXFORD CONVENTION.

The administration meeting held yesterday in this town was organized by calling the Hon. ELIAS STOWELL to the chair and electing the Hon. RUEL WASHBURN Secretary. Their proceedings, so far as the shorter time before putting our paper to press

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the right side, there is a dark, textured binding or edge. The main body of the page is a light, off-white color with a visible paper grain and some minor speckling or dust. The strip is oriented vertically, showing a portion of the page's width.

PONTIFF.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
A MOTHER'S SORROW.

Why so soon that fatal arrow,
Hurled from thy quivering bow?
Thou to pierce my heart with sorrow?
Conquering Death, pray, let me know.

Why neglect that trembling stranger,
Bending o'er with suffering years?
Now exposed to many a danger,
Worn with sorrows, griefs and tears!

Why, in preference, hast thou taken—
Why destroyed a blooming flower?
Why, my tenderest heart-strings shaken?
Cruel, all-destroying Power!

Why, so pale, those smiling features?
Why, so cold, that lovely form?
Are they joined to heavenly natures?
In God's shining kingdom born?

Speak ye whispering angels, tell me,
Tell me where, my darling rests:
Longer, still, will ye compel me,
To indulge these mournful strains?

If in Heaven, in holy union,
Where my God and Saviour dwell,
Speak, and let the sweet communion
Cheer me, while I bid farewell.

REPLY.

Fondlest Mother, why thus sighing?
Quickly bid thy sorrow cease:
Far from pains, and groans, and crying,
Thy sweet babe shall rest in peace.

In those pure, celestial regions,
Spotless, innocent and fair,
Blooms that flower with heavenly legends,
Crowned with light and glory there.

Look above thee, soft complainer,
Ages of salvation roll!
These dark scenes shall there be plainer,
There the wounded are made whole.

Jesus died, that God might raise him
To a glorious world on high;
Then, hope in God; for thou shalt praise him;
All shall live no more to die. B. B.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.
THE DYING CHILD.

'Tis dying! life is yielding place
To that mysterious charm,
Which spreads upon the troubled face
A fixed, unchanging calm,
That deepens, as the parting breath
Is gently sinking into death—

A thoughtful beauty rests the while
Upon its snowy brow,
But those pale lips could never smile
More radiantly than now—
And sure some heavenly dreams begin
To draw upon the soul within!

Oh! that those mildly conscious lips
Were parted to reply—
To tell how death's severe eclipse
Is passing from thine eye;
For living eye can never see
The change that death has wrought in thee.

Perhaps thy sight is wandering far
Throughout the kindled sky,
In tracing every infant star
Amid the flames on high;
Souls of the just, whose path is beat
Around the glorious firmament—

Perhaps thine eye is gazing down
Upon the earth below,
Rejoicing to have gained thy crown
And hurried from its woe,
To dwell beneath the throne of Him
Before whose glory Heaven is dim.

Thy life! how cold it might have been
If days had grown to years!
How dark, how deeply stained with sin,
With weariness and tears!
How happy thou to sink to rest,
So early numbered with the blest.

'Tis well then that the smile should be
Upon thy marble cheek;
It tells to our inquiring eye
What words could never speak—
A revelation sweetly given
Of all that man can learn from Heaven.

LAWYERS OF MAINE.

AN ACT regulating Weights and the sale of Hoops, Staves and other articles.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all such articles as have been sold or exchanged in any market or town in the State by gross or avoirdupois weight, shall be sold or exchanged by the following regulation of said weights, viz: Twenty-five avoirdupois pounds shall constitute one quarter, four quarters one hundred, and twenty hundred one ton.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all hoops and staves shall be sold or exchanged as follows, viz: Twenty-five hoops shall constitute a bundle; four bundles, one hundred; ten bundles, one thousand; Two staves shall constitute one cast; fifty casts, one hundred; and ten hundred, one thousand; and all other articles usually sold by the tale, shall be sold by the decimal hundred, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June next. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

AN ACT providing for the protection of Grave Yards.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That within one year after the passage of this Act, each incorporated Town, Parish, or Religious Society in this State, to which any ancient or public Burying Yard belongs, shall make a good substantial and durable fence around the same, and at all times thereafter, keep such fence in good and sufficient repair; and in case any such Town, Parish or Religious Society shall refuse or neglect to do so, such Town, Parish or Religious Society shall forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any Court proper to try the same, and to be paid out of and expended in erecting such fence.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Selectmen of any Town or the Committee or Trustees of any Parish or Religious Society which shall be indicted and fined, as above said, shall receive and faithfully apply the same in such Town, Parish or Religious Society as may pay the fine of this Act, and in case such Selectmen, Committee or Trustees

shall refuse or neglect to apply such fine in manner aforesaid, they shall severally be liable to pay the full amount of such fine, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court proper to try the same, to the use of any person who may sue therefor. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

AN ACT regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person who has not received a Medical Degree at Bowdoin College, or been licensed by the Censors of the Maine Medical Society, shall, after the passage of this Act, commence the practice of Physic or Surgery, he shall not be permitted to maintain any action to recover compensation for his services, or to recover any note, bond, or contract given for such services—but shall be forever barred from the recovery of the same, and it shall be lawful in any such action, that may be brought for the defendant to give this Act in evidence of the plea of the general issue: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to bar the claim, for professional services, of any Physician or Surgeon having a Medical Degree or a license from the Medical Society of the State of New-Hampshire and residing in any town bordering on this State. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

AN ACT additional to "AN ACT" to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Governor, with advice of Council, be, and he hereby is authorized to make the appointment of the Land Agent required by an Act entitled "An Act to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Land," passed the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, at any time prior to the third day of March next, notwithstanding the provisions in said Act, that the same shall take effect from and after that period. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

[No. 39.] AN ACT to repeal the laws which provide for the appointment of Road Commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act to repeal an Act to establish Courts of Sessions and for establishing Courts of Sessions" passed the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and so much of "An additional Act respecting Highways" passed the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, as provided for the appointment of Standing Committees to view and lay out roads, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Court of Sessions within and for either of the Counties of this State, shall adjudge it necessary and expedient to view or locate any road or roads within their respective Counties and Courts of Sessions are hereby vested with the power of appointing Committees for such purposes, and to fix their compensation. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

[No. 41.] AN ACT additional to AN ACT establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in addition to the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, by law established, a term of said Court shall be holden annually by one or more of the Justices thereof at Norridgewock, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 1st day of September. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

[No. 42.] AN ACT to set off a tract of land from Umbagog to Anson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all that part of the town of Umbagog which is southerly and westerly of seven miles brook, be, and the same hereby is annexed to the town of Anson, in the County of Somerset, together with the polls and estates thereto included; and four rateable polls and eleven hundred dollars shall be, and hereby are taken from the valuation of said town of Umbagog and set to said town of Anson: Provided however, that the proprietors of said tract, hereby set off, shall be holden to pay all assessments made on the same, remaining unpaid, to said town of Anson.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 28, 1828.]

The American Builder's Companion:

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter. Published by R. P. & C. W. H. L. 1318, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained such problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood. I have given examples for sashes, sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs.

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition. Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietor, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by a national matter and plates, on stairs, Grecian, Doric and Ionic Architecture, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms. March 8, 1828. eply 103

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, by James Robinson, Jr. one of the Masters of the Bowdoin School, Boston. Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Adams School, Boston, June 11, 1825. Gentlemen,

We have carefully examined the American Arithmetic, and have no hesitation in saying, we think it a better system for the common schools of our country, than any other with which we are acquainted.

JONATHAN SNELLING,
B. D. EMERSON,
ANDREW C. DAVISON,
LUTHER PARKIR.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,
Bowdoin School, Boston, March 29, 1825.

Gentlemen,

We have examined Robinson's American Arithmetic, recently published by you; and have no hesitation in giving as our opinion, that it is a work which needs only to be known, to be extensively patronized; that the arrangement is good; the rules full and explicit; and adapted to the capacities of children.

The mental arithmetic with which it is interspersed, and the questions for examination, will we think, enhance its value and usefulness.

Your obt. Servants,
ABRAHAM ANDREWS,
J. H. BELCHER,
BARNABAS WHITNEY,
SAMUEL T. ADAMS.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,
Bradford Academy, April 29, 1825.

Dear Sir,

With much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your "American Arithmetic." I have attentively examined the work, and found it a valuable production. The matter is well arranged, and the rules are clear and definite. I am very glad that you have not, like many others, neglected the important rule of Annulities. I consider the work as highly deserving of public patronage. That it may meet with the encouragement which I think it justly merits, is the sincere wish of Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

Mr. James Robinson.
Charlestown, June 1, 1825.

Gentlemen,

The American Arithmetic, by James Robinson, Jr. was introduced into the schools under our instruction, by direction of the Trustees, soon after its publication. Having used it for several months, we have no hesitation in giving it our decided approbation, and in recommending it as equal to any work of the kind that has fallen under our observation.

S. BIGELOW, {Instructors of the
S. BARETT, {Public Schools
P. CONANT, {in Charlestown.

Messrs. Lincoln and Edmands.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Callender, one of the Instructors in the Mayhew School, Boston.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1825.

Dear Sir,

Some time ago, you placed in my hands, a copy of the "American Arithmetic." I do not hesitate to say, that in my estimation it ranks among the best works of the kind; and in many respects, is superior to any Arithmetic I have seen.

I have felt much satisfaction in using the work, and in recommending it to others; and if it receives the patronage to which it is entitled, it will soon find its way into all the public and private schools in New-England. With respect,

BENJ. CALLENDER.

Mr. James Robinson.

Hancock School, Boston, Dec. 1825.

Sir,

After a careful examination and comparison of your "American Arithmetic" with several popular English and American works of the same kind, I am prepared to say, that I think it superior to any of them, as a textbook for the schools and academies of our country. It is an admirable sequel to your Elements of Arithmetic, now in successful use in the public schools in this city.

Your obt. Servant,

P. MACKINTOSH.

From Mr. F. Robinson, Master of the Adams School, Boston.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,

Having examined "The American Arithmetic," by Mr. Robinson, I am satisfied that it is a valuable school-book; and hope it will receive a due share of public patronage.

Your obt. Servant, F. EMERSON.

Dec. 20, 1825.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norway are hereby notified to make and bring in to the undersigned, Assessors of said town of Norway, true and perfect lists of their polls, and of all their lands, both real and personal, liable to be taxed, which they may be possessed of, on the first day of May next, and that we shall be in session at the dwelling-house of David Noyes, landholder, in said town, on Monday, the fifth day of May next, from six o'clock in the morning, until seven in the evening; for the purpose of receiving and acting upon said lists; when every person exhibiting such lists, either at the above place, or elsewhere will be required to make oath to the same.

URIAS HOLTT,
DAVID NOYES, {Assessors
EZRA F. BEAL, {of Norway

Norway, April 14, 1828.

NOTICE,

I hereby given to all concerned, that the Committee designated by the Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford, at their October term, 1827, to lay out certain road in said County, will meet at the following times and places to locate agreeable to their several warrants, viz: at the house of Ransom Norton, in Canton, on Monday the second day of June, 1828, to locate a road in Canton and Livermore, on Petition of Jesse Stanton and others—At Knights' ferry in Peru, on Wednesday the fourth day of said June, to locate a road in Peru, Sumner, and Hartford, towards Peru, on Petition of Selection of Peru and others—At the house of Enoch Adams Esq. in Andover, on Friday, the sixth day of said June, to locate from said Adams' to Ingols Bragg's, on petition of Selection of Andover.—At the house of Isaac Gleason in Mexico, on Monday the ninth day of said June, to lay out a road through Mexico and Hallowell numbered seven, to the bridge across Swift river in Plantation, numbered eight, on petition of Stephen B. Taylor and others.

EZRA SMITH, Chairman.

1828.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a Specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints.

MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of An Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for the Public Buildings for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and parts of Townships of Land will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No. 2, in the 2d range of Townships north of the Bingham Keenebec Purchase and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,068 acres.

Township A in 13th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 2, in 13th range, do, 23,040 acres.

Township A in 14th range of Townships, 19,164 acres.

According to the survey and plan made by Jos. Norris.

The west half of Township No. 3, 3d range west of the Monument, 11,169 acres.

The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,492 acres.

Township No. 3, in 7th range, do, 23,955 acres.

According to Norris & M'Millan's plan.

Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 6, in 7th range, do, 23,040 acres.

According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.

Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township B in same range, do, 26,738 acres.

According to Joseph Norris' plan.

These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who may wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory sureties, payable in four equal annual payments with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the Court-House in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES RISH, Land Agent.

Portland, February 12, 1828. 2mtds

G. C. LYFORD,

HAS received his Spring supply of seasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

many articles of which will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold in Portland.

He has on hand 3000 yds Light and Dark Calicoes from 1 to 2 1/2 p yd; 2000 yds black, cold and light silks; elegant Batiste Dresses; rich Merino, raw silk, Cashmere, raw silk and Valencia Shawls; Cashmere, worsted, fancy silk, Gauze and Barage Hosiery; large assortment of striped, checked and light Cambrics and Muslins for Gowns; Gloves and Hosiery all kinds; plain & light Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Bonnet Ribbons, artificial Flowers; Parasols, &c.

1 case fresh Leghorn Hens first quality; 1 do do Bonnets, do do

Fine assortment BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Satinets; thin Pantaloon Stuffs; Vestings; Lots of domestic Cottons, &c.

Portland, April 10, 1828. 6w 198

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Lands, in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bill committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Total Tax.
8	1	100	4500	4	1
7	4	100	4500	4	1
2	2	100	4500	4	1
2	5	100	4500	4	1
7	5	80	36	4	1
8	5	100	4500	4	1
7	6	100	4500	4	1
2	7	100	4500	4	1
6	8	100	4500	4	1
12	9	75	3300	3	00

And unless said Taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday, the first day of September next, so much of said Land as will discharge the same, will then be sold at public Auction, at the Store of Enoch Corwell, in said town of Greenwood, on said day at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector.

Greenwood, March 25, 1828. 199

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE PROFOUNDING INSTRUCTION, to Murray's English Reader, in which accents are placed on the principal words to give Walker's pronunciation.—Stereotyped, handsomely printed, and ornamented with cuts. \$3 doz.

RICHARDSON'S AMERICAN READER, a selection of Lessons for Reading Speaking, wholly from American authors, embracing a great variety of entertaining subjects of history, biography, divinity, laws, natural and moral philosophy, and of other branches of useful and elegant learning.—Furnishing numerous specimens of American Eloquence: From the Presidential Chair the Head Quarters of the Military Commander, the Seat in Congress, the Pulpit on various occasions, the Bench of the Judge, the Bar, Stations of Literary Honor, the Seats of the Muses, and from the Shades of private Life.—Containing Rules for the proper use of the Pauses, for graceful and persuasive Pronunciation, and for appropriate and impressive Gesture; to improve the Scholar in reading and speaking, while enriching the mind with religious, virtuous, and useful knowledge, designed for the use of Schools.—By Joseph Richardson, A. M. of Hingham. 3 dolls doz.

Extract from the American Journal of Education.

As to the general merits of this book there can be no question. The subjects of the lessons are judiciously selected; and the style is generally creditable to the compiler's taste, as well as to the talents of the writers from whom the selection is made. Useful information and sound moral instruction characterize most of the pieces contained in this volume; and the names of their respective authors are a guarantee that no sentiment is inculcated, but what is worthy of an early place in the minds of those who are advancing to take their places in life as American citizens.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & C. CHEAP.

THE subscribers keep constantly for sale a large assortment of Books & Stationary, wholesale and retail, as cheap as at any other store in the U. States.

Having a Patent machine for ruling paper, we are enabled to manufacture account books of every description, very cheap.

County and Town Officers, Attorneys and Sheriffs, can be furnished with Record Books & Dockets, ruled, and printed heads—or any other books they may want, by sending their orders.

Bookbinding of every description executed in the best manner at short notice.

Cash and the highest price given for rags, or burk tanned Sheep Skins.

PEARSON & LITTLE,

No. 2, Peabody's Row, Exchange-Street, Portland.

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brails of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—1y-193.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BLANKS for Town Orders, Town Clerks, Surveyors of Highways, and Letters for Justice of Towns of Parishes.

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